respectively of 24 and 40 comparisons. The comparison of seven days' observations made with a smaller telescope at Neuchâtel with those at Dublin and Lund, gave in the mean an agreement within 0".04; both as true errors with which the planet's parallax would have been affected, had one of the observatories been situated in the Southern hemisphere. Another attempt to determine the value of the solar parallax in this manner would therefore appear to me worthy of recommendation even if the success of the expeditions next year for the observation of the transit of Venus should be in all respects satisfactory, which I apprehend can scarcely be assumed to be certain. so advantageous an approach of one of the small planets as that of Flora this year cannot be expected again for several years, especially as it also comes to its perihelion in the neighbourhood of the equator, and so in an equally advantageous position for both hemispheres. Some other of the asteroids come indeed a little nearer the Earth, but are either less bright, or pass their perihelia in Southern declinations to which the Bonn Durchmusterung does not yet extend. After Flora, Iris and Victoria alone would be the most favourable.

Comparison Stars and Ephemeris of Flora, for the Opposition 1873 October and November.

Mean Berlin Midnight. Flora, 7.9 mag.

	B.D. Pag.	Star's Mag.	For Equinox of 1855 o. R.A. Deel.		Reduction for Flora (F) to 1873.8. R.A. Decl.	
Oct. 12		${f F}$	h m s 2 45 44°3	+ 3 22.6	+ 58.8	+4.8
	83	9.3	46 14·3	3 22.3	· ·	·
	83	8.2	48 40.0	3 26.1		
13	83	9.0	2 44 40.3	+3 16:0		
		\mathbf{F}	45 3.3	3 17.5	+ 58.6	+4.8
	83	8.8	46 34.3	3 21.2	•	•
14	83	8.5	2 43 16.7	+ 3 12.6		
	_	\mathbf{F}	44 20.7	3 12.2	+ 58.6	+4.8
	83	9.0	44 40.3	3 16.0	•	•
15	83	8.5	2 43 16.7	+ 3 12.6		
	•	\mathbf{F}	43 36.3	3 7.5	+ 58.6	+4.8
	83	9.5	45 21'0	3 4'9	_	•
16	83	9.2	2 40 23.8	+3 8.4		
		F	42 50 3	3 2.8	+ 58.6	+4.8
	83	9.0	45 2.3	3 0.8		•
17		\mathbf{F}	2 42 2.8	+2 57.8	+ 58.6	+4.8
•	67	9.2	43 16.7	2 54.5	•	
	83	6.0	45 2.3	3 0.8		

June, 1873.			Ephemeris	of Flora.		
.3349	B.D. Pag.	Star's Mag.	For Equinor	x of 1855'o. Decl.	Reducti Flora (F) R.A.	
5 Oct. 1	8	\mathbf{F}	h m s 2 41 13.8	+ 2 53'O	+ 58 ^{.6}	+ 4.8
Oct. I	67	9.2	41 32.8	2 50.3		•
187.	67	9°2	43 16.7	² 54.5		
1	9 67	8.8	2 39 56·8	+2 42.8		
		F	40 23.6	2 48.4	+ 58.5	+ 4.8
	67	9.2	41 32.8	2 50.3		
2	0 67	9°3	2 36 18.1	+ 2 48.3		
		F	39 35.0	2 43.8	+ 58.5	+4.8
	67	8.8	39 56.8	2 42.8		
2	1 67	9.1	2 36 2.2	+2 38.6		
	_	F	38 39.3	2 39.4	+ 58.5	+4.8
	67	8.8	39 56.8	2 42.8		
2	2 67	9,1	2 36 2.2	+2 38.6	à	
		F .	37 45 4	2 35.1	+ 58.5	+4.8
	67	8.8	40 23.7	2 34'1		
2	3 67	9°3 F	2 35 17.3	+2 34.5	O	
	67	_	36 50·7	2 30.8	+ 58.5	+4.9
2	,	9°5	2 31 24.8	2 29.3 + 2 26.2		
2.	4 0/	9 5 F	2 31 24 6 35 55°I	2 26.8	+ 58.5	٠.٠٠
	67	9.5	33 55 1 39 59°8	2 29.3	T 50 5	+4.9
2		9°5	2 31 24.8	+ 2 26.2		
<u>-</u>	67	8.3	32 38.3	2 17.9		
	- /	F	34 58.3	2 23.0	+ 58°4	+4.9
2	6 67	8.3	2 32 38 3	+2 17 9	, 3- 4	77
	•	F	34 1°8	2 19.3	+ 58°4	+4.9
2	7 67	8.3	2 32 38.3	+2 17.9	5 ,	; 1
		F	33 4.4	2 15.8	+ 58.4	+4.9
	67	7.8	33 15.8	2 15.6	• .	
2	8 67	9.2	2 31 45.6	+2 8.6	•	
		\mathbf{F}	32 6.6	2 12.5	+ 58.3	+ 4.9
	67	7.8	33 15.8	2 15.6		
2	9	F	2 31 8.4	+2 9.3	+ 58.3	+ 4.9
	67	9.2	31 45.6	2 8.6		
	67	9.2	34 54.8	2 10.7		
3	0 8	${f F}$	2 30 10.0	+2 6.3	+ 58.3	+ 5.0
	67	9.2	31 45.6	2 8.6		
	67	9.2	32 57.6	2 5.9		
3	ı 67	9.2	2 28 35.6	+2 1.2		
		F	29 11.6	2 3.6	+ 58.3	+ 5.0
	67	9°5	31 45.6	2 8.6		
Nov.	1 67	8.3	2 27 21.1	+2 1.2		
		F	28 13.5	2 1.1	+ 58.3	+ 5.0

	6				Reduction	on for
	B.D. Pag.	Star's Mag.	For Equinox R.A.	Decl.	Flora (F) t R.A.	
I	67	9.2	h m s 2 28 35.6	+2° 1'5	b.	,
2	,	F	2 27 15.0	+ 1 58.8	+ 58.3	+ 5.0
_	67	8.3	27 21.1	2 1.2		
	51	9·3	28 13.3	1 58.1		
3	51	9.2	2 25 48.6	+1 55.0		
J	J -	F	26 17.0	1 56·8	+ 58:3	+ 5.0
	51	9.3	28 13.3	1 28.1		
4	J	F	2 25 19.3	+ 1 54.8	+ 58.3	+ 5.1
•	51	9.2	25 48.6	1 55.0		
	51	9.3	28 13.3	1 58.1		
5	•	\mathbf{F}	2 24 22.2	+ 1 53.3	+ 58.3	+ 5.1
•	51	9.2	25 48.6	1 55.0		
6	51	9.0	2 19 35.9	+ 1 49.3		
	51	9.3	21 14.6	I 54.7		
	•	\mathbf{F}	23 25.6	1 51.9	+ 58.3	+ 5.1
7	51	9.0	2 19 35.9	+ 1 49.3		
	51	9.3	21 14.6	1 54.7		
		F	22 29.8	1 50.8	+ 58.2	+ 5.1
8	51	9.3	2 21 14.6	+ 1 54.7		
	51	9.2	21 27.6	1 45.6		
		${f F}$	21 34.6	1 50.0	+ 58.2	+ 5.1
9	5 I	9.0	2 19 35.9	+ 1 49.3		
		\mathbf{F}	20 40.3	I 49°4	+ 58.2	+ 5.1
	51	9.3	21 14.6	1 54.7		
10	51	9.0	2 19 35.3	+ 1 49.3	_	
		${f F}$	19 47.0	1 49.1	+ 58.2	+ 5.1
	51	9.2	21 27.6	1 45.6		
11		\mathbf{F}	2 18 54.7	+ 1 48.9	+ 58.2	+ 5.2
	51	6.0	19 35.9	1 49.3		
	51	9.2	21 27.6	1 45.6		
12	51	8.2	2 14 46.6	+ 1 47.8		
		\mathbf{F}	18 3.2	1 49.1	+ 58.2	+ 5.5
	51	9.0	19 35.9	1 49.3		
13	51	8.2	2 14 46.6			*
	51	8.8	16 3.6		0	
		\mathbf{F}	17 13.6		+ 58.2	+5.5
14	. 51	8.2	2 14 46.6			á
	51	8.8	16 3.6	I 22.3	0	
		F	16 25.0	1 50.3	+ 58.2	+ 5.5
15	51	8.2	2 14 46.6		0	
		F	15 37.8		+ 58.2	+ 5.5
	51	8.8	16 3.6			
16	5 51	8.2	2 14 46.6	+ 1 47.8		

4.		70. 70.	Qu. I	70 E	6.0	Reduction for Flora (F) to 1855.8.	
. 33		B.D. Pag.	Star's Mag.	For Equinos R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.
1873MNRAS.	Nov. 16		\mathbf{F}	h m s 2 14 52 1	+ 1° 52'.6	+ 58°2	+ 5.2
3MB		51	8.8	16 3.6	1 55 .3		
187	17	51	9.0	2 12 24.1	+ 1 49.5		
			F	14 8°c	1 54.1	+ 58.2	+ 5.2
		51	8.8	16 3.6	1 55.3		
	18	51	8.3	2 11 49.8	- 1 59.9		
			\mathbf{F}	13 25.5	1 55.9	+ 58.2	+ 5.2
		51	8.8	16 3.6	3 55.3		
	19	51	8.5	2 11 49.8	- 1 59.9		
			\mathbf{F}	12 447	1 28.0	+ 58.2	+ 5.5
		51	8.8	16 3.6	1 55.3		

(The planet's place is given for the Equinox of 1855.0, the date of the Bonn *Durchmusterung* (B.D.), and the quantities necessary for reduction to 1873.8 added in last columns.)

Note on Two Telescopic Meteors. By W. H. M. Christie, Esq.

As records of telescopic meteors are rare, it may be interesting to mention that, while observing Tempel's Comet with the Great Equatoreal (12.8 inches aperture) on May 19, I saw two small meteors cross the field. The first, which was seen about 12^h 40^m, G. M. T., was blue and exactly like a star 11 mag. when the telescope is shaken violently. The other crossed the field in a n.f. direction about 13^h 40^m G. M. T.; it was white, and equal to a star 7 mag., and left a train lasting two or three seconds, and giving a granular light with a very slight tinge of yellow. Power 76.

Blackheath, 1873, June 12.

Note by the Secretary:—Since reading Mr. Christie's paper at the last Meeting, Mr. Carrington has drawn my attention to a note by him on the same subject printed in vol. xiv. p. 41, of the Monthly Notices. He there mentions that, while employed on an examination of the circumpolar sky, with the object of forming a series of maps to assist him in making a provisional catalogue for his own use, he was struck with the number of meteoric sparks which passed his field of view, often leaving behind little trains of light. These occurred so frequently, that he resolved to note down their paths on his working maps as he proceeded. "In this way," he remarks, "I have collected 49 little paths of very various directions, but among which one may, perhaps, trace the